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COVER PHOTO

With a load capacity of 35 metric tonnes, this tandem truck is carrying coal from the Bullmoose Mine to the rail loadout point on the Tumbler Ridge branchline.

Current North East Coal contracts call for the export of 6.7 million tonnes of high-grade metallurgical coal and 1.3 million tonnes of thermal coal annually.

Photo courtesy of North East Coal
Deborah McNeill, photographer.

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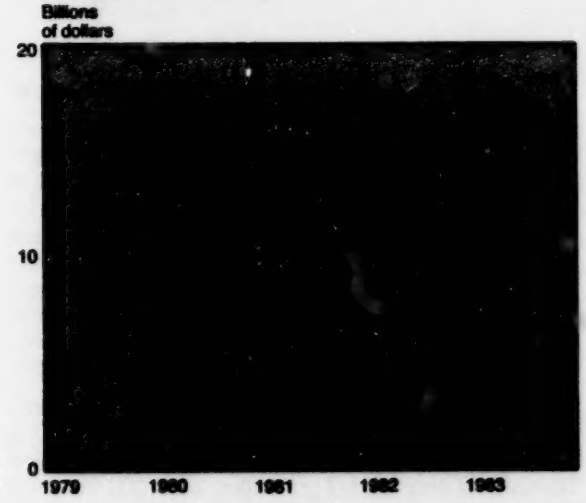
Summary

The performance of British Columbia's export-oriented economy is closely linked to the demand for the province's resource products in world markets. In 1983, with the world economy recovering unevenly from the global recession, signs of improvement were visible in a number of sectors. British Columbia's gross domestic product, which is a measure of the production of all goods and services, is estimated to have advanced by about 2 per cent in real terms during 1983, reversing the 1982 decline, but running behind the estimated Canadian growth rate of 3 per cent.

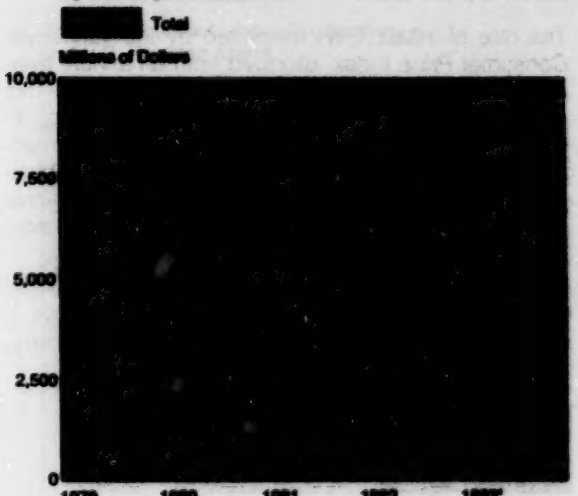
British Columbia Gross Domestic Product (Constant 1971 dollars)



Year-to-Year Change in British Columbia Gross Domestic Product

At $15.7 billion, the value of Canadian exports through British Columbia ports remained virtually unchanged from the previous year, as a substantial improvement in lumber exports was offset by declines in most other major product categories.

Exports of British Columbia Products by Country of Destination



Source: Ministry of Industry and Small Business Development
*Estimate

In the forestry sector, one of the traditional mainsprings of the provincial economy, the strong recovery of the U.S. economy and the resultant increase in U.S. housing starts gave rise to record levels of lumber production. Pulp and paper production also experienced considerable recovery.

In the energy and mining sectors, producers continued to experience difficulty as recovery lagged outside of the U.S. and major supply/demand imbalances persisted for such important export products as natural gas, copper and molybdenum. Natural gas exports were down by an estimated 8 per cent in volume, as reduced U.S. demand for Canadian natural gas was associated with increased U.S. supplies and the relatively high price of Canadian feedstocks. Copper and molybdenum market conditions continued to be adversely affected by large inventories and over-production by some developing nations. In comparison, aluminum production and lead-zinc smelting posted an increase during 1983, with plants at Kitimat and Trail operating close to capacity.

The value of fish landings and agricultural production declined from the previous year's levels, as a larger proportion of the marine harvest consisted of lower valued species, and prices for farm production were generally below those prevailing in 1982. Revenues for the tourism and commercial sectors were little changed from 1982. Construction activity and capital formation registered an overall decline from the previous year, in

spite of an increase in local housing starts and the stimulus provided by large-scale capital projects such as the North East Coal Development, B.C. Place and the Revelstoke Dam.

The rate of inflation, as measured by the Vancouver Consumer Price Index, dropped from an annual average of 10.5 per cent in 1982 to 5.5 per cent in 1983. This downward trend was accompanied by an easing in interest rates, which stimulated house construction activity, but did not reverse the downward trend in business capital formation. With plants operating well below capacity, there was little incentive for capital expansion.

Reduced debt servicing costs served to improve the financial condition of most corporations, although a number of firms, particularly in the mining industry, continued to report operating losses during 1983. Some concern remains, however, that government borrowing to finance large deficits in Canada and the U.S. could put upward pressure on interest rates.

The concern over higher interest rates notwithstanding, the Province's economic recovery is expected to continue through 1984, permeating a broader industrial base. More favourable price movements and increased exports are anticipated for base metals and other commodities as a result of improved international market conditions and the broadening of the economic recovery outside of the U.S. Export prices during 1984 are unlikely, however, to return to their pre-recession levels. Domestically, increases in employment and earnings are expected to lay the foundations for a restoration of consumer confidence and the continuation of economic recovery.

Forestry

Overview

- ☐ The volume of timber scaled (harvested) rose 27 per cent to a level of 71 million cubic metres during 1983.
- ☐ The lumber industry led the way in the recovery with record levels of production during 1983.
- ☐ Pulp and paper production also showed considerable improvement, although to a lesser extent than lumber.
- ☐ An inquiry by the U.S. International Trade Commission into allegations of unfair trading practices by Canadian lumber exporters was resolved in Canada's favour.

Wood Industry

The revival in U.S. housing starts during the latter part of 1982 and the first half of 1983 sparked a major recovery in British Columbia's lumber production, estimated at 30 million cubic metres for 1983, about 30 percent above the 1982 level. The upturn was accompanied by rising prices for the first five months of the year. However, after reaching an all-time high of $243 per thousand board feet (mfbm) in May, the price of spruce, pine or fir (SPF) 2x4 slipped back to around $165 per mfbm in November, as supply caught up with demand.

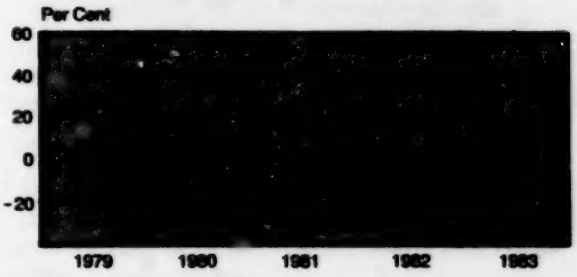
Despite an increase in residential construction activity in Canada, the demand for plywood remained relatively soft. Dwelling starts rose almost 30 per cent to more than 160,000 units, outpacing the demand for plywood production, which was up 23 per cent to 1.76 million cubic metres, still well below the peak levels of the late-1970's. The plywood sector experienced growing competition from lower-priced reconstituted boards, such as particleboard, waferboard, and oriented-strand board. As a result, some mill closures occurred. The substitution of lower priced boards for plywood is likely to continue and opportunities are expected to emerge for the production of reconstituted board in the province, where appropriate fibre sources are available.

Capital and repair expenditures in the wood industry were significantly higher than originally forecast, increasing 8 per cent during 1983 to approximately $318 million. This recovery can be attributed to improvements in financial and operating conditions, which are expected to continue through 1984.

With U.S. housing starts projected to reach 1.7 million in 1984, the near term outlook for British Columbia's lumber industry is promising. Little improvement,

British Columbia Lumber Production and U.S. Housing Starts

Year-to-Year Change in British Columbia Lumber Production and U.S. Housing Starts

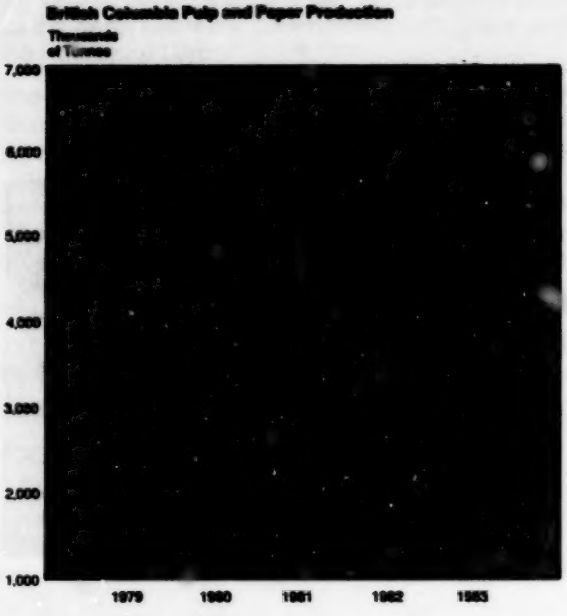


Sources: Statistics Canada
DRI

however, is foreseen for plywood production, due to continuing market displacement by lower priced boards.

Pulp and Paper

With the strengthening of the U.S. economy, pulp and paper products also experienced considerable recovery. Pulp production increased by 17 per cent in 1983 to an estimated 5.6 million tonnes. Effective January 1, 1984, the North American listed price for bleached kraft pulp was raised from US $450 per tonne to US $500 per tonne, still below the high of US $545 per tonne registered in 1981. Paper production increased 13 per cent during 1983 to 2.2 million tonnes, but price declines caused by increased global capacity resulted in only a slight increase in the value of production.



Source: Statistics Canada, 25-002

The earnings picture of pulp and paper firms improved considerably compared with the sharp losses experienced during 1982, but capital and repair expenditures declined from $675 million in 1982 to $363 million in 1983.

Further improvements in market conditions are anticipated for 1984 as the U.S. demand for paper products continues to strengthen. Despite the favourable demand outlook, however, the newsprint sector is likely to experience excess capacity for some time, while for Canadian producers, market conditions may be exacerbated by a planned reduction in duty-free quota arrangements for newsprint entering the European Economic Community.

Mining and Metal Refining

Overview

- ☐ Although total mine production in British Columbia was well below capacity during 1983, and eleven of the province's metal mines closed or remained closed during the year, the value of production was up 7 per cent from 1982.
- ☐ The year was marked by construction and virtual completion of the massive North East Coal Development, an integrated project to bring extensive coal deposits in the North East region of the province into production and involving concurrent construction of two mines, a new townsite, transportation links and port facilities.
- ☐ There was a marked improvement in the aluminum industry as prices almost doubled during the course of the year. The Aluminum Company of Canada continued with upgrading work at its Kitimat smelter, and new generating and smelter facilities are proposed for north-central British Columbia.
- ☐ The Cominco lead-zinc smelter operated at close to capacity on the strength of an improving zinc market.

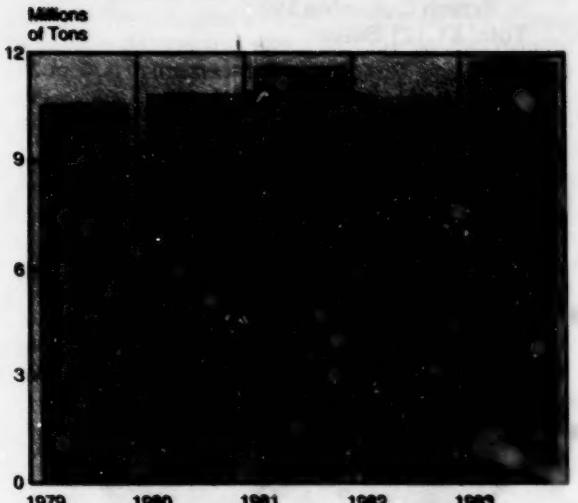
Coal Mining

With the start of shipments from new mining operations, the volume of coal sales increased 11 per cent to approximately 11.8 million tonnes. Lower prices, however, caused the value of sales to drop marginally. Shipments from the new mines were based on long-term contracts signed before mine construction began. The Line Creek and Greenhills mines, which started producing thermal coal in 1982, began shipping metallurgical coal in 1983. In the North East, where the Bullmoose and Quintette mines were under construction during 1983, the first shipment of coal moved by rail to the Ridley Island terminal at the beginning of November.

With international steel demand remaining soft, metallurgical coal producers world-wide faced pressure to lower prices and production levels. Similar pressures were faced by producers of thermal coal.

Although markets were soft during 1983, British Columbia producers still had some success in obtaining new contracts. The operators of the Line Creek mine signed a long-term contract with the Korea Electric Power Company to supply 400,000 tonnes per year of thermal coal starting in 1985. Westar Mining signed a long-term contract with a Swedish steel producer, replacing a

British Columbia Coal Shipments



Source: Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources

series of one-year contracts, to ship between 110,000 and 165,000 tonnes of metallurgical coal per year for five years.

With a full year of production from the new mines in the northeast and southeast regions of the province, total production is expected to increase significantly during 1984. As a result, the Province's share of global coal exports should rise from its current level of around 4 per cent.

Metal Mining

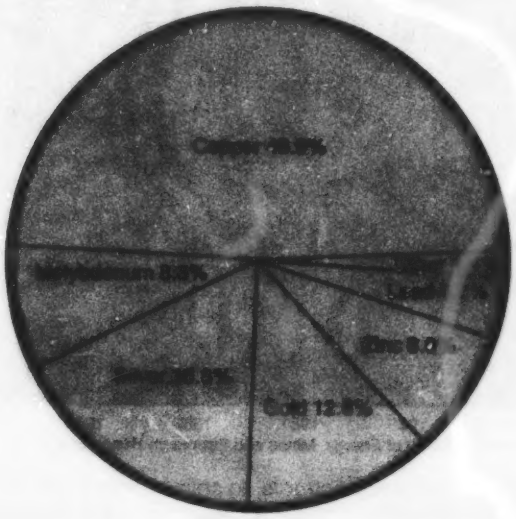
World-wide demand for metals grew slowly in 1983, though some metals, notably zinc and aluminum, showed surprising strength.

Copper, which is British Columbia's leading metal in terms of production, experienced a mild recovery in 1983, with production increasing by 2 per cent in volume, and almost 11 per cent in value, compared with 1982. However, a combination of weak demand, high inventory levels, and over-production by some developing nations tended to weaken market conditions. As a result, North American copper producers were forced to bear most of the required market adjustment, with few mines sustaining profitable operations in 1983.

Copper prices remained in the low US $0.70 per pound range for most of the year and then fell further to lows

near US $0.60 per pound. The short-term outlook for copper suggests prices will remain relatively stable, but could improve to the US $0.75 to $0.80 per pound range towards the latter part of 1984. With most of British Columbia's mines requiring a copper price of at least US $0.80 per pound to break even, however, such price levels may not be sufficient to justify the re-opening of a number of mines currently closed.

Estimated Value of Metal Production in British Columbia 1983
Total $1.121 Billion



Source: Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources

Despite the relatively low prices prevailing during 1983, Cominco started mining the huge Valley Copper deposit in January, 1983, after completing all the pre-production work in late 1982. The mine now employs about 400 people. Westmin Resources initiated a major expansion of its mining operations on Vancouver Island for copper, gold, and silver, investing close to $40 million over the course of the year, with a further $120 million scheduled for 1984. Current plans are for the expanded mine to come into production in 1985.

Molybdenum, of which British Columbia is a major international producer, was also adversely affected by soft conditions in world markets. During 1982, an oversupply of molybdenum resulted in all primary production in North America being closed down. With molybdenum continuing to be produced as a by-product of copper concentrates, however, stocks did not register any significant reduction during the course of 1983, and the three primary producers in British Columbia remained closed. Prices remained relatively stable, in the US $3.00-$4.00 per pound range, and are not expected to improve over the near term.

Lead production registered a 28 per cent increase during 1983, but with lower prices, again the result of a world-wide surplus, the value of production rose only moderately. Zinc production in British Columbia also improved during 1983. Due to its growing use in the construction and automobile industries, the outlook for zinc is promising.

Precious metal prices remained well above the levels prevailing for most of 1982. As a result, gold and silver producers operated close to capacity.

Primary Metals

The province's two major smelting and refining facilities, at Kitimat and Trail, experienced improved operating conditions during 1983, benefitting from high levels of productivity and cost competitiveness.

Production of aluminum, the province's leading primary metal export, is estimated to have increased by about 4 per cent during 1983. In contrast to the situation in the United States, where much of the industry was idled by the recession, Alcan's Kitimat smelter operated close to capacity throughout the year. As a result, Alcan increased its share of world markets during 1983, and has proposed expanding its production facilities in British Columbia with the construction of a smelter in the Vanderhoof area.

The expansion of demand for aluminum products caused prices to rise rapidly during 1983, with further advances expected for 1984. However, at the end of 1983, aluminum prices exceeded those of copper, suggesting the possible near-term substitution of copper for aluminum.

Production of refined lead and zinc at Cominco's Trail complex is estimated to have increased by about 3 per cent and 6 per cent respectively during 1983. Cominco's lead-zinc smelter is the world's largest, with its production accounting for almost 5 per cent of world lead-zinc trade. The company completed a new zinc electrolytic and melting plant at a cost of $210 million during 1983, raising zinc capacity by 11 per cent, to around 272,000 metric tonnes per year. This investment was part of an overall $700 million program of capital improvements which, when completed, should make the Cominco plant one of the most efficient lead-zinc operations in the world. The company anticipates an increase in zinc production to around 254,000 tonnes in 1984 from 217,700 tonnes in 1983, but a slight decrease in lead production is expected.

Teck's Afton copper smelter was closed for much of 1983 due to low copper prices and the near exhaustion of the reserves of copper ore that the smelter was designed to handle. The company is currently exploring alternative uses for the smelter.

Non-Metallic Minerals Manufacturing

This industry consists mainly of companies engaged in the production of construction materials, asbestos products, fibreglass insulation, glass, abrasives, and refractories. As such, it is heavily dependent on construction activity within the province. With a number of major construction projects in progress during the year, including the North East Coal Development, coal mine developments in East Kootenay, the Revelstoke Hydro project, and the light rapid transit and B.C. Place developments in Vancouver, the industry was not as seriously affected by the recession as most other industries in British Columbia. The value of non-metallic mineral shipments during 1983 was 5 per cent higher than in the previous year, although production remained well below pre-recession levels. During the course of the year a plant was established on Tilbury Island to produce building facings, floor tilings and monuments from domestic and foreign-sourced building stone.

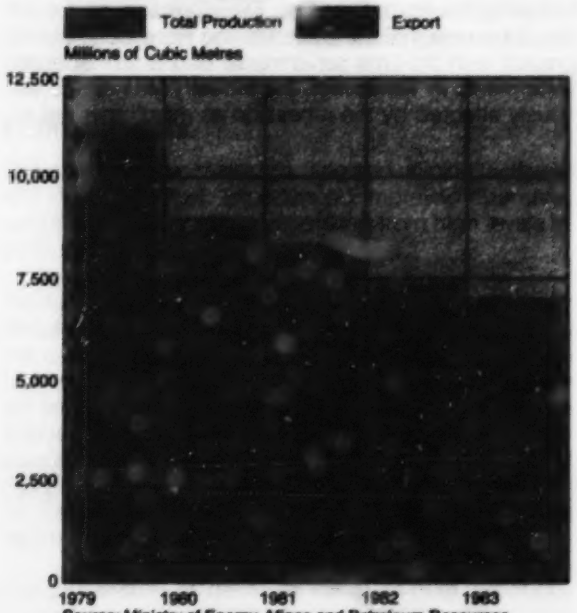
Although housing starts are expected to trend upward during 1984, the existence of considerable excess capacity in the industrial and commercial sectors is likely to have a dampening effect on non-metallic mineral production in the near term.

Energy

Overview

- ☐ The domestic demand for energy declined during the year, as the province's key industrial sectors continued to be adversely affected by the persistence of recessionary conditions in overseas markets.
- ☐ Natural gas deliveries were down 4 per cent during 1983, as an 8 per cent drop in export volumes more than offset a 2 per cent increase in domestic consumption.
- ☐ Phase I of the National Energy Board hearings into the proposed Western LNG project at Prince Rupert, calling for the export of 85 billion cubic metres of natural gas to Japan over a 20-year period starting in 1987, was completed. British Columbia indicated its continuing support by announcing that up to 50 per cent of the required natural gas volumes could be sourced from British Columbia producers.
- ☐ The British Columbia Utilities Commission began hearings to select a route for the proposed Vancouver Island natural gas pipeline. Results of those hearings are expected to be known by the late spring or early summer of 1984.
- ☐ In order to improve natural gas marketing arrangements, the Province released a report which made recommendations for major changes in British Columbia natural gas marketing procedures.

British Columbia Natural Gas Production and Exports



Source: Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources

Natural Gas

Deliveries of natural gas declined by an estimated 4 per cent during 1983, largely due to a weak U.S. export market. Export volumes fell 8 per cent, continuing the downward slide which began in 1980. However, production was boosted at the end of the year by unusually cold weather, which increased demand for British Columbia natural gas production for both domestic and export markets, offsetting somewhat the effects of significantly lower production volumes earlier in the year. In addition, drilling activity declined during 1983, with 76 wells drilled, down from 105 in 1982 and 212 in 1981.

Despite the improvement in the U.S. economy, the demand for British Columbia natural gas in the U.S. Pacific Northwest is expected to remain weak, due to competition from low-priced residual fuel oil and surplus U.S. gas supplies. Domestically, a turnaround in the provincial economy would help boost demand for natural gas, but the projects offering the greatest potential for increased production — Western LNG and the Vancouver Island Pipeline — are still under assessment and are not likely to be operational for some years following government approvals.

BRITISH COLUMBIA ENERGY PRODUCTION

	1981	1982	1983	Change 1982–1983 (per cent)
Natural Gas (millions of cubic metres)	8,133	7,304	7,016	−3.9
Crude Oil (thousands of cubic metres)	3,197	2,766	2,597	−6.1
Electricity (gigawatt hours)	51,008	48,238	46,680e	−3.2

e = estimate

Methanol markets remained soft during 1983, but by the end of the year British Columbia production was running close to capacity. The pick-up in production reflected aggressive marketing by the sole British Columbia producer, which was moving to establish itself as a significant and stable world supplier of motor fuel additive methanol. Production is expected to continue at, or near, capacity.

Petroleum and Petroleum Products

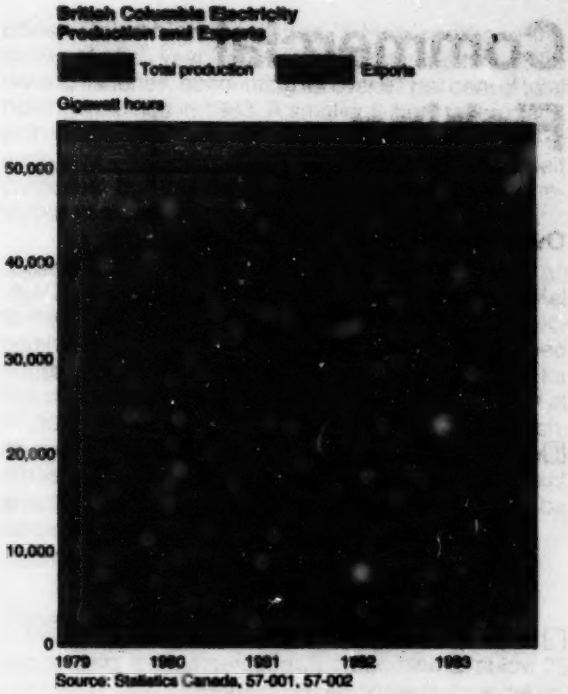
Production of crude oil for 1983 is estimated at 2.6 million cubic metres, down 6 per cent from the previous year's level. This production accounted for about 25 per cent of British Columbia's total crude oil requirements, with the remainder met by imports from Alberta.

The volume of production of refined petroleum products declined during 1983 by some 4 per cent, mainly due to a reduction in motor gasoline production, which accounts for approximately one-third of total output. Domestic demand for petroleum products is expected to remain stable in the coming year, with some modest improvement as recovery takes hold.

A decline in world oil prices, associated with a glut in oil supplies, threatened to undercut the domestic price of Canadian crude, established by the National Energy Program. As a result, an amended federal-provincial energy pricing agreement was implemented during the year, under which the domestic price of crude oil was frozen at $29.75 per barrel until December 31, 1984. Additionally, oil discovered between 1974 and 1980 was to be accorded the world price.

Electricity

Electrical generation in British Columbia is estimated to have registered a slight decline during 1983, a sharp drop in export volumes more than offsetting a small increase in domestic consumption. Preliminary figures suggest that sales to industry by B.C. Hydro and own-use by private power producers in the forest and primary metals industries increased by more than residential and commercial consumption. Although the increase in industrial consumption was small, reflecting continued weak economic conditions in several key energy-intensive industries, industrial electricity use appeared to accelerate toward year end.



Export volumes during the first ten months declined by some 27 per cent from the same period in 1982. Limitations in U.S. transmission line capacity and greater competition from utilities in the U.S. Pacific Northwest were the major causes of the decline.

Late in the year, B.C. Hydro negotiated an agreement for the export of power to Los Angeles and three adjacent cities. The contract calls for the export of about 50 per cent of B.C. Hydro's firm energy surplus over the next three years. In addition, B.C. Hydro implemented a 'block recovery rate' to provide rate discounts to industrial customers on eligible incremental electricity purchases. These and other marketing initiatives will reduce the electricity surplus created when the Revelstoke project starts up in the first half of 1984. With recent projections indicating slower electricity demand growth in the years ahead, the Revelstoke project will be able to meet new domestic electricity requirements for the remainder of the decade. Plans for the construction of new facilities have been postponed.

BRITISH COLUMBIA ENERGY EXPORTS

	1981	1982	1983	Change 1982–1983 (per cent)
Natural Gas (millions of cubic metres)	3,805	2,608	2,407	−7.7
Crude Oil (thousands of cubic metres)	35.8	15.2	nil	−100.0
Electricity (gigawatt hours)	8,987	6,615	4,840e	−26.8

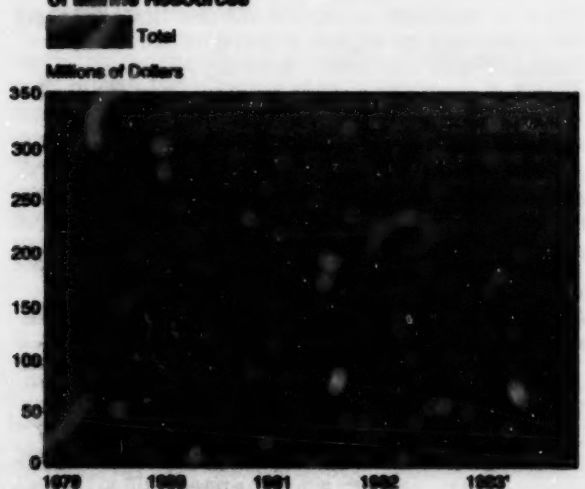
e = estimate

Commercial Fishing

Overview

- The total harvest of marine resources in British Columbia increased by an estimated 14 per cent in volume from the previous year, but its value declined as lower-valued species constituted a larger proportion of the catch.
- Total salmon landings are estimated to have increased by about 12 per cent in volume on the strength of a cyclical increase in the catch of pink salmon. The value of the catch declined by about 35 per cent, however, as lower-valued pink salmon constituted a greater share of the total.
- Herring landings increased by about 30 per cent in volume and, with prices remaining stable, the landed value increased proportionately.
- Federal authorities implemented some of the less controversial recommendations of the Pearse Commission on Pacific Fisheries Policy, but consultation with industry representatives continued on more contentious issues such as licencing policy, a possible vessel buy-back program, and catch allocations.

British Columbia Landed Values of Marine Resources



Source: Fisheries and Oceans Canada
Fisheries Statistics of British Columbia
'Estimate

Salmon

Salmon constitutes by far the most valuable segment of the fishing industry in British Columbia, accounting for over 50 per cent of landed value in 1983. The salmon harvest increased in volume terms by about 11 per cent over 1982, primarily as a result of a cyclical increase in landings of pink salmon. Chinook, sockeye and chum salmon catches were significantly below 1982 levels, while coho landings remained stable. The increase in landings of pink salmon was due, in large part, to a greater diversion than normal of Fraser River sockeye and pink salmon around the northern end of Vancouver Island. As a consequence, much of the catch, which under a Canada — U.S. agreement is normally shared with American fishermen, was taken in waters not subject to the agreement.

Despite the increase in landings, the landed and wholesale values of salmon declined by approximately 35 per cent in 1983. This was due to increases in the share of the harvest comprised of the lower-valued pink salmon, as well as a general decline in market prices.

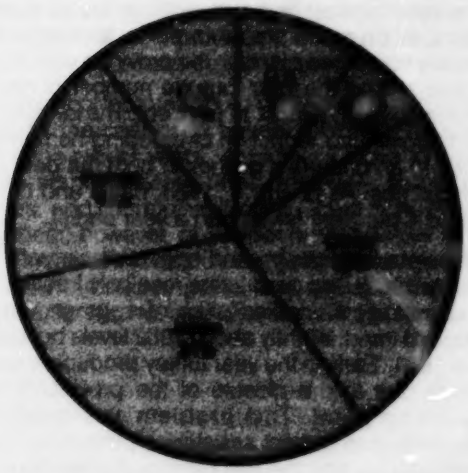
Among the factors contributing to the generalized price declines registered during 1983 were record landings by British Columbia's major competitors, Alaska and Japan; adverse currency movements; and a botulism incident in Europe in 1982, attributable to U.S. salmon, which produced a large-scale build-up of canned salmon inventories. The record salmon harvests in Alaska and Japan served, moreover, to reduce average production costs for British Columbia's major competitors, adversely affecting British Columbia's competitive position in world markets. The increased price competition led to the adoption of various cost reducing measures, including the consolidation of a number of fish processing plants.

Little change is anticipated in the world supply outlook for 1984, and market conditions for chum, sockeye and pink salmon are likely to remain soft. The supply situation for chinook and coho appears somewhat brighter than for the other species, although Norwegian farmed coho are providing increasing competition in Europe and, to a lesser extent, in North America. Exchange rates will continue to be a major price determinant for salmon exports, and any moderation in the external value of the Canadian dollar against overseas currencies would reduce the cost-price squeeze facing the industry.

Herring

The herring fisheries in British Columbia rank second to salmon, accounting for about 25 per cent of the total value of fish landings during 1983. In 1983, the catch increased by approximately 30 per cent in both volume and value terms. This increase was entirely attributable to the roe herring fishery.

Value of British Columbia Fish Exports by Country of Destination, 1982



Source: Ministry of Industry and Small Business Development External Trade Report 1982.

British Columbia's roe fishery, which occurs in the spring of each year, is by far the most important of the herring fisheries, accounting for over 97 per cent of total herring landings in 1983. A smaller fishery takes place at the same time to harvest spawn-on-kelp. In the fall of each year, an additional catch is taken for food and bait purposes, but this fishery has been substantially reduced in recent years.

Japan is the major buyer of herring. In spite of an increase in supply during 1983, the Japanese market for herring roe remained relatively firm. Current expectations are for 1983 year-end roe inventories to exceed the previous year's level. However, the 1984 quota for British Columbia landings of roe herring has been set at 31,300 tonnes, 15 per cent lower than the 1983 catch. As a result, total supplies are expected to be in line with those of 1983 and prices, barring any significant change in the external value of the yen, should be relatively stable.

Other Fisheries

Groundfish, halibut, and shellfish account for about 25 per cent of the total value of production in British Columbia's fishing industry. In 1983, groundfish landings increased by an estimated 8 per cent in volume, largely due to an increase in hake landings. Halibut and shellfish catches also increased slightly from 1982. On average, groundfish and shellfish prices were unchanged, while halibut prices increased significantly from their 1982 levels.

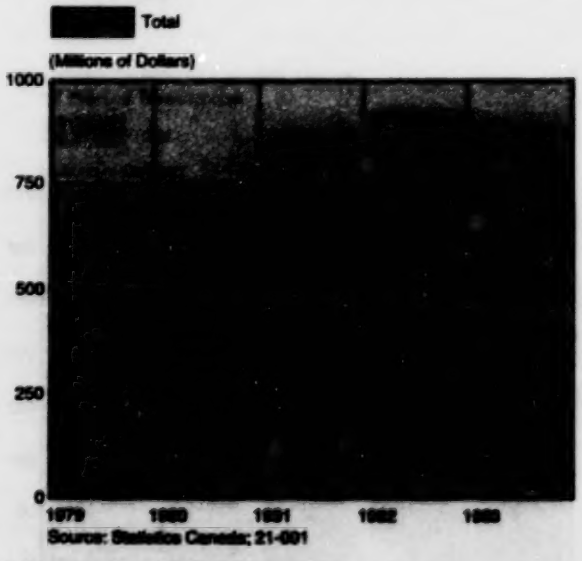
Agriculture and Food

Overview

- ☐ Total farm cash receipts declined 5 per cent to $899 million in 1983, due in part to moderate declines in farm gate prices.
- ☐ In general, the weather in 1983 was favourable for most crops, but rain or hail damage affected apricots, pears, apples, cherries, and Peace River grains.
- ☐ The advance in retail food prices slowed dramatically, with the Vancouver CPI index for food in December only 3.1 per cent higher than a year earlier.

Total farm cash receipts slipped by about $46 million, or 5 per cent, during 1983 to an estimated $894 million, as moderate declines were recorded in farm gate prices. Relatively stable input prices and generally lower interest rates tended to soften the decline in net farm income, which fell by some $30 million from the level recorded in 1982, following reductions in provincial income stabilization and deficiency payments amounting to $10.2 million and $5.5 million respectively.

Farm Cash Receipts 1979 to 1983



Source: Statistics Canada; 21-001

Livestock and Products

Receipts from livestock and related products totalled an estimated $563 million during 1983, approximately the same as in 1982. However, cash receipts from hogs were down almost 11 per cent as pork prices experienced a large drop following gains in total Canadian and American slaughter numbers and average slaughter weights. The abundance of pork put pressure on competing red meat prices, which remained stable, but below earlier cyclical highs, despite reduced supply. The number of cattle slaughtered in federally and provincially inspected plants in the province was 11 per cent lower during the year, but the number of calves slaughtered was up almost 11 per cent. The latter figure suggests continued reduction of breeding numbers in response to an uncertain outlook in both the beef and dairy industries. As of July 1, 1983, cattle and calves numbered 4 per cent fewer than a year earlier.

Cash receipts from poultry and eggs were virtually the same as in 1982. Egg production rose only fractionally, with the average Canadian price of eggs showing a slow upward trend, slightly above 1982 levels but below those of 1981. Early in the year turkey producers faced difficulties due to the closure of the province's only turkey-killing plant. This problem was resolved, however, with government assistance permitting financial restructuring and the resumption of operations.

Receipts from milk and cream sales also changed little, but dairy supplementary and deficiency payments were down more than $5 million. Weak consumer demand was reflected in a slight decline in the volume of dairy products sold.

A severe drought that limited corn and soybean production in the United States in 1983, and an American program to limit grain production (PIK — Payment in Kind), may translate into higher feed prices for livestock production in 1984. The impact of the PIK program is uncertain, however, as there are indications that only the least productive land was taken out of service.

Fruit, Vegetable and Field Crops

During 1983, cash receipts from crops were down by almost 9 per cent, or $28 million, to $291 million. On average, the level of output and farm prices remained fairly stable compared with 1982, although the value of fruit sales declined by 8 per cent and vegetables by 6 percent. One crop which has exhibited continued steady growth over the past decade is the floriculture and nursery group, and 1983 proved no exception. Another component experiencing exceptional growth is the mushroom industry, where output is estimated to have increased by one-third in 1983.

An $8.5 million reduction to the end of November was recorded in the value of fruit production, as lower sales more than offset somewhat higher prices. With fruit prices still well below production costs, a major reduction in tree fruit acreage is possible in the absence of further price increases. Marketing problems continued to be the biggest problem facing apple producers, while cherry growers suffered their fourth bad year in a row as untimely rains ruined a large part of what promised to be a bumper crop.

In addition to the more conventional sources of farm income, forest products remained important for many producers. During 1983, cash income from forest products rose substantially as farmers and ranchers took advantage of an improvement in log prices to supplement their usual sources of income.

A number of factors should contribute to further moderation of the cost-price squeeze farmers have experienced in recent years, including a move to lower and more stable interest rates, relatively stable energy prices, and productivity gains. There is no immediate prospect, however, of conditions conducive to significant increases in output, suggesting that the outlook is for slow but steady gains, and an improving financial picture, for the Province's livestock and crop producers.

Food Processing

Food processing in British Columbia is based on both locally produced farm products (canned and frozen fruits and vegetables, wine, dairy products, poultry, beef, and pork), and those produced elsewhere (sugar, liquor, soft drinks, coffee, tropical fruit preparations).

Because 1983 was a year in which consumers exhibited caution in virtually all expenditures, the provincial food processing industries showed only modest growth in factory shipments. In many cases, however, this was the result of inventory reductions as production levels or prices declined for a number of products (e.g. fish products). Shipments of all food and beverages in 1983 had a total value of $2,548 million, up 2.4 per cent from 1982.

Despite the processing industry's overall slow rate of growth over the past two years, there are areas of substantial promise. For example, in the Okanagan, the wine industry continues to improve its image, with new products and new cottage (estate) wineries bottling limited quantities of quality wines. This upgrading, combined with a shift in consumer preferences from red to white wines, has prompted a major replanting effort in the province's vineyards.

Secondary Manufacturing[1]

Overview

- 1983 was a difficult year for most secondary manufacturing industries, with factory shipments declining 3.0 per cent from 1982, although substantial improvement was evident in the latter months.
- The chemicals industry exhibited the strongest performance of all groups as a result of relatively strong advances in the pulp and paper and residential construction industries.
- Activity in the metal fabricating and machinery industries was sustained somewhat by the North East Coal Development.

Metal fabricators comprise the largest group within the "secondary manufacturing" category. During 1983 these firms employed about 6,500 workers, approximately 10 per cent more than in 1982, but 25 per cent less than in 1981. The group suffered a sharp drop in business after the energy-related boom of 1979-1980 came to a halt. The modest recovery experienced in 1983 is believed to have been based largely on heavy capital outlays for the North East Coal project, and coal port construction at Ridley Island and Roberts Bank. Additional benefits were derived from the initial phases of construction related to the interlocking B.C. Place, Canada Place, Expo 86, and ALRT projects, and the ongoing track upgrading projects of the two national railways. Auguring well for the future was the official construction start in December of an automobile wheel plant at Tilbury Island, another indication of the industry's growing diversity.

The machinery group comprises a wide range of manufacturers, but the major share of factory shipments is from firms specializing in sawmilling and other wood processing machinery. As a result, the group's performance in 1982 closely parallelled conditions in the forestry sector. Although the improvement in the forest industries in 1983 did not produce a significant increase in capital expenditures, some machinery firms began to gear up in expectation of stronger markets in 1984. Those machinery firms supplying the mining, hydrocarbon, and petrochemical industries continued to experience difficult conditions during 1983, and little improvement is anticipated for these firms in the near

MANUFACTURING SHIPMENTS IN SELECTED BRITISH COLUMBIA INDUSTRIES
(millions of dollars)

Industry Group	1981	1982	1983	Per Cent Change 1982-83
Metal Fabricating	943.8	727.6	750.4	3.1
Transportation Equipment	850.9	691.7	536.7	−22.4
Chemicals	488.1	442.0	497.3	12.5
Printing and Publishing	495.7	467.9	473.7	1.2
Machinery	454.1	333.6	316.3	−3.1
Electrical Products	221.7	237.0	211.2	−10.9
Clothing	114.8	94.4	92.0	−2.5
Plastics	129.4	110.5	119.8	8.4
Furniture and Fixtures	132.6	104.2	111.1	6.6
Textiles	64.5	56.3	57.1	1.4
Miscellaneous Secondary Industries	121.7	119.5	116.1	−2.8
Secondary Manufacturing	4,017.3	3,384.7	3,281.7	−3.0
Resource-based Manufacturing	12,794.9	12,060.8	12,585.1	12.6
All Manufacturing	16,812.2	15,445.5	16,866.8	9.2

[1] In this report, the review of manufacturing activity wholly or largely tied to primary sector output has been included in the analysis of the respective resource industries. Thus, wood products, paper products, primary metals, food and beverages, petroleum and coal products and non-metallic mineral products are excluded from "Secondary Manufacturing".

term. During the past two years the machinery group as a whole has been sustained by repairs and servicing of existing machinery, plus diversification into new product lines and export markets.

In recent years, the shipbuilding industry has operated well below capacity, with much of its business being related to offshore oil and gas activity in the Arctic and ship repairs. Traditional markets in the forest industry and the fishing and ferry fleets declined sharply. Prospects are improved for 1984, however, as work begins on federal programs for research and Coast Guard vessels and a major Naval refit effort.

Most of the balance of the transportation equipment group consists of heavy duty truck manufacturing. This industry has undergone substantial restructuring in the face of reduced demand, with Canadian Kenworth consolidating production in its Quebec plant in 1982 and a small assembler of Japanese vehicles (Hino Canada) moving to Ontario during the course of 1983. Truck firms remaining in British Columbia sharply curtailed operations over the course of the past two years, particularly for off-highway vehicles, pending an improvement in market conditions.

The electrical products industry posted a decline in shipments in 1983, largely due to the curtailment of expenditures by domestic and foreign public utilities and government agencies, which constitute a major client group for the industry. The communications component of the industry, however, is at the leading edge of the technological revolution, and its ability to develop and market innovative products should provide the foundations for future growth.

The chemicals industries (including petrochemicals) exhibited the strongest recovery in the secondary manufacturing sector in 1983. Many of the larger firms are engaged in the production of chemicals used in the pulp and paper and building materials industries.[2] The plastics industry is more heavily weighted towards consumer products, but in spite of a lack of buoyancy in consumer spending, industry shipments advanced during the year, reflecting the increasing use of plastics in a wide range of applications.

Printing and publishing, clothing and textile industries are all heavily reliant on the local consumer market, although advances have been made in broadening markets both geographically and structurally. Little change in factory shipments in all three industry groups appears to have reflected the effects of the recession, with consumers holding the line on discretionary expenditures. An increase in shipments was registered by furniture and fixtures manufacturers, with significant month-to-month gains in the latter part of the year, reflecting the improvement in housing markets and residential construction.

Despite the difficult economic times, approximately 327 new products have had to be added to the British Columbia Manufacturers' Directory[2] since 1979. New listings in the past two years have included such diverse products as special castings for the resource industries, video editors and accessories, gallium arsenide crystals for the manufacture of computer chips, women's shoes, biomedical equipment, helicopter avionics, communications equipment employing fibre optics, and specialty outdoors/sports clothing. There is also a growing interest in the potential for selling abroad: firms interested in exporting rose from 27 per cent of total Manufacturers' Directory listings in 1980 to 40 per cent in 1983.

[2] A regular Ministry of Industry and Small Business Development publication.

Construction

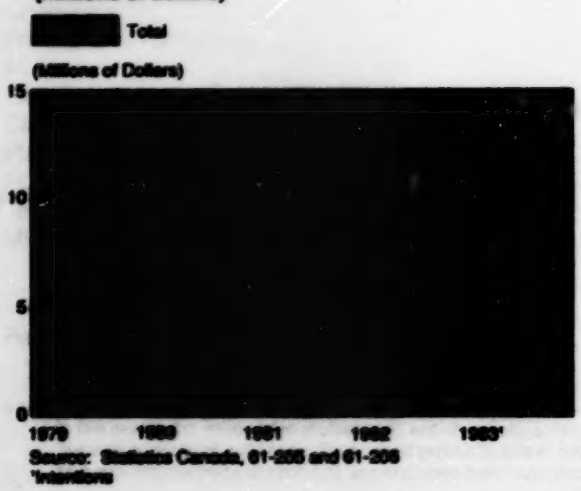
Overview

- ☐ Overall, capital and repair expenditures in British Columbia during 1983 are estimated to have declined by an estimated 3 per cent from the previous year, primarily as a result of a substantial decrease in business fixed investment.
- ☐ Housing starts rose by some 14 per cent during 1983, following a sharp decline in the previous year, as lower interest rates and government incentives in the early part of the year were among the factors contributing to the recovery.
- ☐ Construction proceeded apace on a number of major capital projects, including the North East Coal Development; the domed stadium at B.C. Place; Vancouver's technologically advanced light rapid transit system (ALRT); and the Revelstoke Dam.

Non-Residential Construction

The existence during the incipient stages of the recovery of a significant surplus of industrial capacity was not conducive to major new capital construction. Nevertheless, increases in public and private investments associated with a number of major capital projects served to sustain somewhat the overall level of capital investment. At $9.3 billion, however, estimated capital expenditures were 8.1 per cent below the previous year's level and well below the pre-recession high of $11.9 billion recorded in 1981.

Capital and Repair Expenditures in British Columbia 1979 to 1983 (millions of dollars)



Source: Statistics Canada, 61-205 and 61-206
'Intentions

The mining, transportation, utilities, and government sectors accounted for almost 50 per cent of capital expenditures in British Columbia during 1983, reflecting the impact of the North East Coal Development, ALRT, B.C. Place, and Revelstoke Dam projects. Public sector investment increased as a share of total capital expenditures to an estimated 38 per cent in 1982, up significantly from a more normal 25 per cent in 1981. Capital expenditures in the manufacturing sector (including resource-based industries) were halved, with the wood and pulp and paper industries recording the largest declines. Excess capacity in these industries more than offset the impetus to new construction represented by a generally lower level of interest rates and improvements in market conditions.

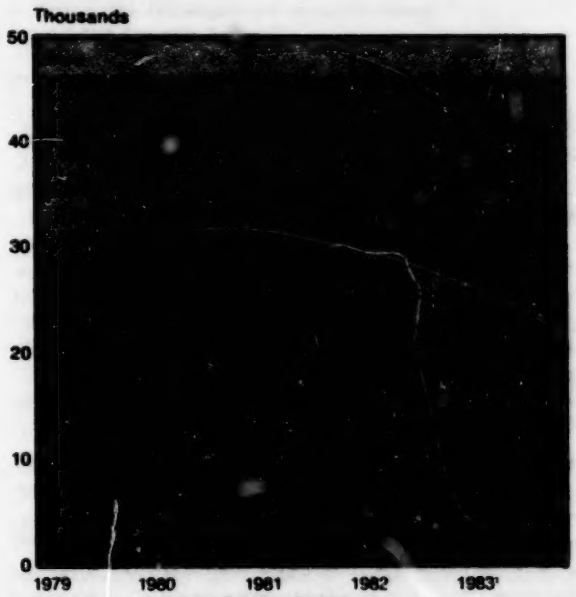
With construction of the North East Coal Development, the B.C. Place stadium, and the Revelstoke Dam largely complete, there is likely to be some tapering-off of public sector investment in the near term. However, spending on ALRT, other phases of B.C. Place, and Canada Place in Vancouver will be ongoing in 1984 and beyond, with much of the work scheduled for completion in time for Expo 86. In addition, Canadian Pacific plans a major upgrading of its rail system through the Rogers Pass, with construction of the Mount Macdonald Tunnel, which will be the longest tunnel in North America, scheduled to start in 1984. The B.C. Railway and Canadian National Railway will also be continuing major rail upgrading programs through 1984 and beyond.

Increased activity in the logging and wood sectors is expected to lead to further upgrading and expansion of plant capacity, although this may not materialize until late-1984 or 1985. In the pulp and paper sector, excess capacity and recent increases in world-wide pulping and paper-producing facilities will likely curtail major additions to capacity for some years. However, upgrading activity, such as Western Forest Products' pulp mill modernization program for its plants at Squamish and Port Alice, and Canadian Forest Products' improvements to its Port Mellon facility, will become increasingly significant.

Residential Construction

Housing starts in British Columbia totalled 22,607 during 1983, up 14 per cent from the previous year. Construction of single-family detached homes increased by 7,787 to 15,137, as lower, more stable mortgage rates, and government incentives in the first half of the year, encouraged home ownership and construction. Construction of all types of multiple units was down, however, reflecting the relatively high level of vacancy

Housing Starts in British Columbia



Source: Statistics Canada, 64-002
'Estimate

rates carried forward from 1982. Housing construction should continue to trend upwards during 1984 under the influence of relatively stable interest rates at levels comparable to those prevailing during 1983, and increases in employment and earnings associated with a general improvement in economic conditions.

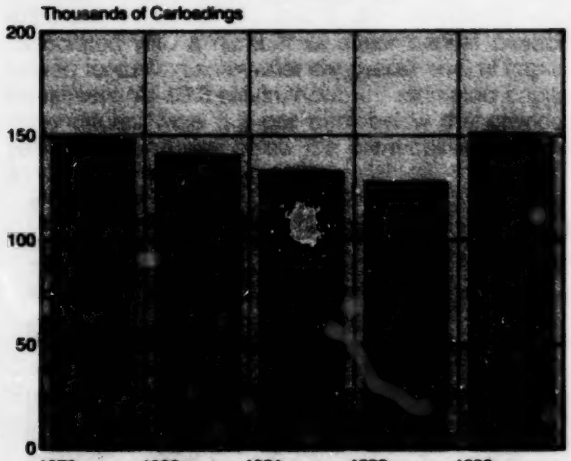
Transportation and Telecommunications

Overview

- During 1983, major additions were made to British Columbia's transportation network, primarily in connection with coal developments in the northeast and southeast regions of the province.
- With the passage of the federal Western Grain Transportation Act (revision to the Crow Rate), which will increase the revenues to the railways from carrying grain, major additions to the capacity of the rail system in the province are anticipated over the next five to ten years.
- The Port of Prince Rupert joined Vancouver in being designated for Local Port Corporation status, which allows ports to operate under the authority of a local board of directors.

Rail

British Columbia Railway Carloadings



Source: British Columbia Railway

The three major railroad companies operating in British Columbia — the British Columbia Railway, Canadian Pacific Railway and Canadian National Railway — all experienced a significant improvement in operating conditions during 1983, following considerable slackness in 1982. Much of the improvement was attributable to renewed activity in the forest industry. Traffic on the British Columbia Railway during 1983, at 151,000 carloads, was up 17 per cent from the previous year. Canadian National and Canadian Pacific also benefitted from the upturn in shipments of forest products.

The year was marked by a significant expansion to British Columbia's rail transportation system. In November, B.C. Railway carried the first shipment of coal over the newly completed Tumbler Ridge branchline. The new 130-kilometre branchline involved construction of nine kilometre and six kilometre tunnels, and electrification using a 50-kilovolt overhead line. In addition, the Canadian National Railway spent $86 million on upgrading its rail line from Prince George to Prince Rupert.

Apart from the North East Coal Development, major capital improvements included the investment of $85 million by the Canadian National Railway to double-track certain portions of the line between Edmonton and Vancouver, while tenders were let by Canadian Pacific for the start of construction of a $40 million car repair facility at Golden. Canadian Pacific also expects to call for tenders early in 1984 for work on the Rogers Pass project, which is estimated to cost $650 million, and will involve construction of two tunnels through the Rockies, one of them the longest in North America.

A number of factors are expected to result in increased railroad traffic during 1984, including the effects of the new coal and grain terminals at Prince Rupert and some further improvement in lumber shipments.

An important legislative development during 1983 was the passage of the Western Grain Transportation Act (revision to the Crow Rate), raising grain freight rates from statutory levels set in 1897, and providing authority for the federal government to extend to the B.C. Railway the payments made to the national railways in return for carrying grain at statutory rates.

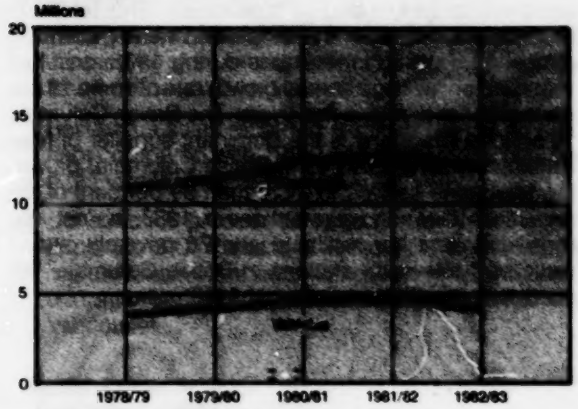
Ferries

During 1983, passenger and vehicle traffic carried by the British Columbia Ferry Corporation increased by 1.1 per cent and 0.8 per cent respectively over 1982 levels. As a result, there was a slight improvement from the relatively low utilization rates experienced in 1982, increasing from 48 per cent to 50 per cent for vehicular traffic and 26 per cent to 28 per cent for passengers.

Following the expansion of capacity resulting from the double decking program undertaken by the British Columbia Ferry Corporation during 1981 and 1982, there were no further additions to B.C. Ferry's fleet. The program of double decking ships did, however, require

major terminal reconstruction during 1983 to facilitate loading and unloading, and improve turnaround time.

System-Wide Passengers and Vehicle Movements on British Columbia Ferries



Source: British Columbia Ferry Corporation
'For Fiscal Years Ending March 31

Highways

Highway development and upgrading by the Ministry of Transportation and Highways during fiscal 1983/84 rose more than 50 per cent to $680 million.

Progress was made on a number of major developments, including grading and paving of the 94 kilometre Tumbler Ridge to Chetwynd road; major improvements to the Heritage Highway from Dawson Creek to Tumbler Ridge; construction of the Liard Highway, linking British Columbia and the Northwest Territories; reconstruction of Highway 24 between Bridge Lake and Little Fort, north of Kamloops; completion of the Ridley Island Access Road at Prince Rupert; and completion of construction in connection with the Mica Dam Access Road. Apart from routine highway construction and upgrading activity, no major new construction projects were planned for 1984.

During 1983, there were 1,189,538 passenger vehicles and 448,356 commercial vehicles licenced in British Columbia, up 2.6 per cent and 2.8 per cent respectively from 1982.

Urban Transit

Progress continued throughout 1983 on construction of Vancouver's Advanced Light Rapid Transit (ALRT) system, and a 1.1 kilometre test section was in operation from June until the end of November 1983, carrying 300,000 people. The 21.4 kilometre main line from downtown Vancouver to New Westminster is scheduled for testing by September 1985, and is due to be in operation by 1986.

Air

Passenger traffic through Vancouver International Airport, which had been declining since the peak years of 1979-80, registered a reversal during 1983. The decline in passenger volumes bottomed out in April, rising gradually thereafter. Nevertheless, for the first ten months of the year, passenger traffic was down 3.9 per cent, to 5.5 million passenger movements, compared with the same period in 1982.

Passenger traffic volumes at Vancouver, which also constitutes the hub of the provincial air transportation network, are projected by Transport Canada to recover in 1984 and 1985. Expo 86 will add further to the volume of air passenger traffic, raising it by an estimated 150,000 to 300,000 passengers in 1986.

Cargo movements through Vancouver International Airport increased dramatically during 1983, showing a 21.6 per cent increase during the first ten months compared with the same period in 1982. Increased volumes reflected a general recovery in economic activity, and the addition of two major commercial carriers operating out of Vancouver.

Ports

Cargo movements through the Port of Vancouver established a new record during 1983, amounting to 51.6 million tonnes. The previous record, of 49.4 million tonnes, was set in 1981, while in 1982 traffic declined slightly to 49.0 million tonnes. Exports, consisting mainly of bulk commodities, accounted for most of the tonnage. During 1983, grain was up 9 per cent compared with the previous year, forest products were up 12 per cent, potash was up 25 per cent and containers were up 15 per cent. These increases more than offset lower shipments of sulphur (down 10 per cent) and coal (down 0.5 per cent).

Traffic was also up significantly at the Port of Prince Rupert. During 1983, 3.1 million tonnes of cargo were handled, up 29 per cent from 1982, mainly due to increased shipments of grain and forest products. During the year ended July 31, 1983, the grain terminal set a record for throughput, shipping 1,378,000 tonnes.

Major port expansion resulted from the enlargement of the Roberts Bank coal terminal near Vancouver. The expansion was completed in February 1984, and will raise capacity to 22 million tonnes from 12.5 million tonnes annually.

Other important milestones included the completion in December of the Ridley Island coal terminal, near Prince Rupert, and the first outward cargo of North East coal in January, 1984. The new coal terminal has a

design capacity of 12 million tonnes per year. A new grain terminal, with an annual capacity of 3 million tonnes, is also under construction at Ridley Island, and is expected to be completed early in 1985.

During 1983, the Canada Ports Corporation Act came into effect, permitting local autonomy for ports obtaining Local Port Corporation status. During 1983, Vancouver began operating as a Local Port Corporation under the authority of a local board of directors. Prince Rupert's application for Local Port Corporation status was approved in 1983 with operation under the new mandate expected in 1984. These designations, together with the appointment of British Columbians to the newly established West Coast Ports Regional Advisory Council, will increase British Columbia's input into port development.

[3] Including Yukon.

Telecommunications

Telephone and radio and television broadcasting continued to comprise the bulk of the industry, but their role is changing in the face of numerous innovations in the rapidly changing world of electronics. The telecommunications industry is estimated to have generated almost $1.5 billion in revenues during 1983, and has recorded an average annual growth rate of some 15 per cent over the previous five years. The British Columbia Telephone Company is the dominant supplier of telecommunications services in British Columbia, providing telephone service to more than 99 per cent of the province's telephone connections. In 1982, the last year for which data are available, the 76 privately owned radio and television stations in British Columbia[3] reported total annual revenues of $140 million.

Tourism

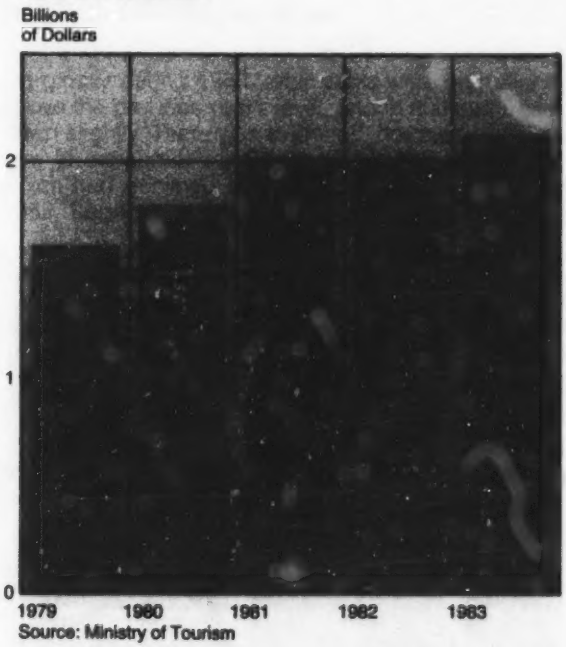
Overview

- 1983 tourism revenues are estimated to have increased by 7.2 per cent from the previous year, to $2.16 billion.
- Restaurant sales recorded a strong gain of 9.7 per cent compared with 1982, and the number of overnight visitors increased by 5.4 per cent.
- Construction proceeded apace on the interlocking Expo 86, B.C. Place and Canada Place developments, which will showcase advances in the field of transportation for the 1986 World's Fair in Vancouver.

A 7.2 per cent increase in tourism revenues during 1983 was largely the result of a substantial rise in the number of visitors from the U.S., and a modest upturn in visitors from the rest of Canada and overseas. The volume of overnight visitors reached a total of 6.2 million person-trips, while British Columbians travelling in their own province accounted for another 5.6 million person-trips.

Restaurant sales registered the greatest gain, rising by an estimated 10 per cent, while hotel room sales registered a modest increase of about one per cent. Transportation-related purchases are estimated to have declined marginally. Changes in selected tourism indicators are summarized below.

British Columbia Tourism Revenues



Source: Ministry of Tourism

Distribution of Tourist Expenditure in B.C.
Total Expenditure 1983 - 2.07 Billion

Source: Based on data supplied by B.C. Ministry of Tourism

CHANGES IN SELECTED TOURISM INDICATORS

Indicator	1982	1983	Per Cent Change
U.S. Resident Overnight Entries (000's)	1,540	1,683	9.3
Overseas Entries (000's)	358	364	1.5
Rogers Pass Traffic (000's)†	1,297	1,170	−8.5
Estimated Hotel Occupancy Rate (%)	55.9	55.2	−1.2
Provincial Park Campground Attendance (000's)	2,289	2,145	−6.3
Total Restaurant Sales ($000,000's)	1,233	1,353	9.7

† Rogers Pass traffic during the peak month of July was interrupted for over two weeks by a bridge washout.

For 1984, tourism revenues are expected to register a modest increase, reflecting improvements in economic conditions in Canada, the United States, and overseas; however, competition for the tourist dollar from the Los Angeles Olympics and the New Orleans World Fair is likely to be a moderating influence. Over the longer term, the B.C. Place and Expo 86 developments will constitute permanent additions to the province's tourist potential, and will provide an international focus for Vancouver's centenary celebrations. By the time it ends, Expo 86 is expected to have generated approximately one billion dollars in revenue for the province's construction, hospitality, and service industries.

Commerce

Overview

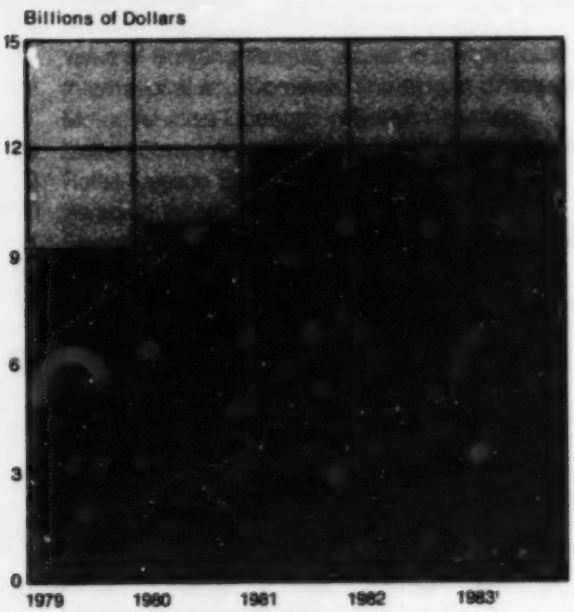
- The trade and service sectors recorded modest gains as consumer spending lagged for a second successive year.
- The Vancouver Stock Exchange experienced a boom year, registering record levels of share trading in both volume and value, and share price increases.
- The year saw the formation of a new British Columbia bank, the Western and Pacific Bank, and the establishment in the province of the headquarters operations of a number of Canadian subsidiaries of foreign banks.

Retail and Wholesale Trade

With employment and nominal earnings increasing marginally during 1983, retail sales were only slightly above the previous year's level, and in real terms were down slightly. There was evidence, however, of an upturn in consumer confidence as automobile sales, which had declined steadily from the first quarter of 1982, began to recover in March. For the year as a whole, sales of new model cars were almost 4 per cent higher than in 1982.

Retail sales are expected to strengthen over the course of 1984, as interest rates and a gradual restoration of consumer confidence are conducive to higher levels of consumer credit and trade.

Retail Sales in British Columbia

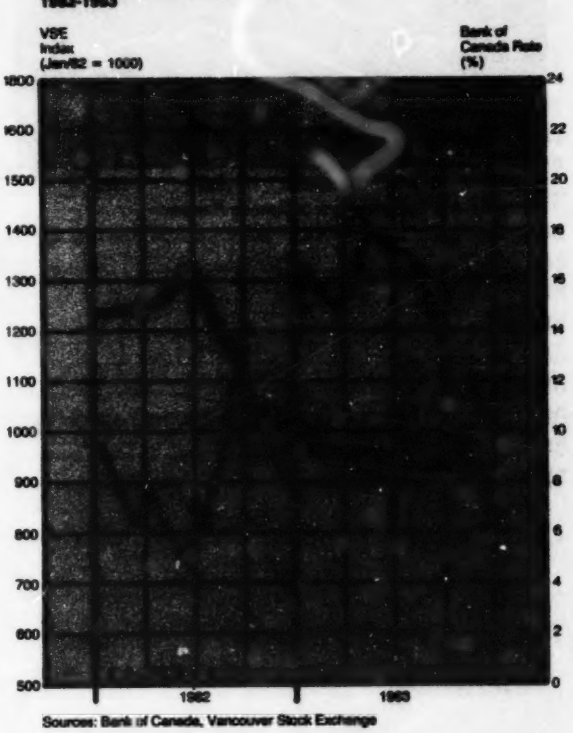


Source: Statistics Canada, 63-005
¹Estimate

Finance

Easier monetary conditions and an improved economic outlook gave rise to a sharp upturn in trading on North American stock markets. The Vancouver Stock Exchange was no exception, as the volume of shares traded increased two and one half times, while their value almost tripled. New funds raised through the Vancouver Stock Exchange were also up sharply, with proceeds of equity issues totalling $205 million during 1983 compared with $50 million in 1982. These financings do not include debt capital or equity offerings of larger firms, which are customarily sourced from the national or international money markets.

Interest Rates and Stock Prices 1982-1983



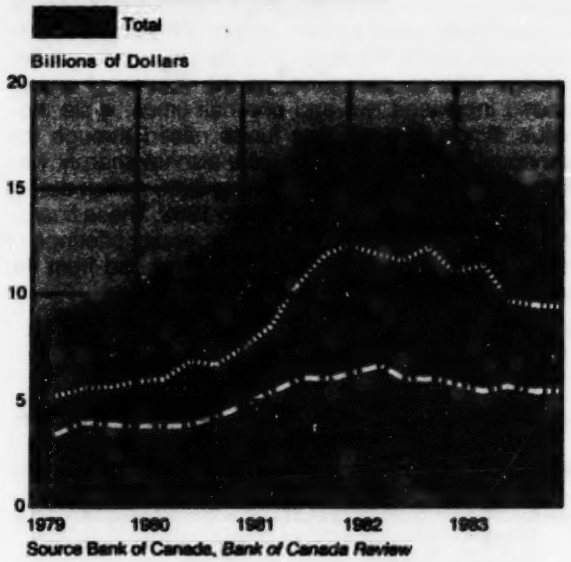
Sources: Bank of Canada, Vancouver Stock Exchange

Given the relatively low rates of capacity utilization in most industries during 1982 there was little incentive for established firms to obtain additional financing to add

to plant capacity. However, there was a certain amount of refinancing, as corporations took advantage of the decline in interest rates to lower debt servicing costs, which, under the influence of tight monetary conditions, had risen to unsustainable levels in recent years.

Personal and business loan activity registered a decline during 1983, as the banks reduced their loan portfolios in British Columbia. Mortgage lending increased, however, reflecting incipient recovery from the depressed levels of 1982 in the house construction and resale housing markets.

Business and Personal Loans of Chartered Banks in British Columbia



Source Bank of Canada, *Bank of Canada Review*

Services

Under the influence of a lacklustre economy and a squeeze on personal disposable incomes, the services sector continued to experience weak demand during 1983. With the exception of tourism-based firms, employment declined in all major segments of the industry, as companies reacted to the soft market conditions. With most of the design work for a number of major capital projects completed and a lack of new capital investment proposals, the demand for consulting engineering services remained low.

The personal services sector was also adversely affected by the general weakness in consumer spending. An improvement in the demand for services related to real estate reflected a firming in property markets during the course of the year.

Continuing softness for engineering and ancillary services is anticipated pending a resumption of capital expansion by the private sector. However, some support for business services in 1984 is likely to come from railway upgrading and tunnelling by Canadian Pacific Railway through the Rogers Pass, other rail construction being undertaken to meet expected traffic increases on the Canadian National Railway and B.C. Railway, and Vancouver's ALRT, Expo 86, B.C. Place and Canada Place developments. Personal services should experience a recovery in line with consumer spending, while the real estate industry will benefit from relative stability in interest rates. The tourism-related accomodation and restaurant sector should experience above average growth, reflecting an increase in the number of out-of-province visitors.

Statistical Tables

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TABLE 1

BRITISH COLUMBIA GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT MARKET PRICES

Year	Current Dollars		Constant 1971 Dollars	
	(Millions)	Per Cent Change	(Millions)	Per Cent Change
1972	11,846	13.9	11,150	7.2
1973	14,506	22.5	12,289	10.2
1974	17,299	19.3	12,872	4.7
1975	19,093	10.4	12,883	0.1
1976	22,747	19.1	13,859	7.6
1977	25,363	11.5	14,465	4.4
1978	28,198	11.2	15,009	3.8
1979	32,596	15.6	15,580	3.8
1980	37,024	13.6	16,648	6.9
1981	42,895	15.9	16,981e	2.0
1982	43,624e	1.7	15,792e	−7.0
1983	46,945e	7.6	16,108e	2.0

e = Ministry of Finance estimate

SOURCE: Central Statistics Bureau
Ministry of Industry and Small Business Development

TABLE 2

LABOUR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN BRITISH COLUMBIA
(thousands of employees)

Year	Labour Force			Employed	Unemployed	Unemployment Rate (%)
	Total	Male	Female			
1973	987	644	343	920	66	6.7
1974	1,040	670	370	976	64	6.2
1975	1,087	680	407	995	92	8.5
1976	1,117	694	422	1,021	96	8.6
1977	1,148	713	435	1,050	98	8.5
1978	1,202	731	471	1,103	99	8.3
1979	1,239	751	488	1,144	95	7.6
1980	1,301	785	516	1,213	88	6.8
1981	1,361	806	555	1,270	91	6.7
1982	1,379	803	567	1,204	166	12.1
1983	1,389	812	577	1,197	192	13.8

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, 71-201, and 71-529

TABLE 3

ESTIMATED EMPLOYMENT IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA
(thousands of employees)

Year	Forestry[1]	Mining	Manufacturing	Construction	Trade	Services	Public Administration & Defence
1973	22.9	14.1	147.2	50.3	141.1	219.1	51.4
1974	22.1	13.9	151.7	49.9	151.6	233.6	54.5
1975	18.7	13.9	139.7	55.7	155.4	247.4	63.3
1976	21.7	13.2	146.1	52.9	149.8	254.1	65.2
1977	23.0	14.1	151.1	54.0	155.3	270.8	66.3
1978	23.2	14.3	155.5	48.4	161.6	282.9	69.8
1979	24.7	15.0	164.0	55.8	169.2	296.3	69.1
1980	25.2	16.9	161.9	62.8	186.2	313.2	69.6
1981	19.9	18.3	160.7	66.0	189.0	345.1	64.0
1982	17.4	16.2	142.9	52.7	170.8	342.3	65.9
1983[2]	20.2	13.1	139.4	40.6	157.3	342.1	65.2

[1]Includes logging and forestry services but excludes forestry-based manufacturing, which is included in the Manufacturing estimates.
[2]1983 average values are based on a revised survey frame and modified industry definitions and are not strictly comparable to pre-1983 values.
SOURCE: 1973 to 1982 — Statistics Canada, 72-008
1983 — Statistics Canada, 72-002

TABLE 4

WAGES AND SALARIES IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA
(millions of dollars)

Year	Forestry[1]	Manufacturing	Construction	Transport Communication and Utilities	Trade	Services	Public Administration	Total Wages and Salaries
1973	300.6	1,513.5	708.4	933.0	1,052.8	1,659.9	499.9	7,313.7
1974	340.4	1,788.7	794.9	1,154.8	1,276.8	2,084.7	633.7	8,843.7
1975	318.8	1,865.7	980.4	1,320.0	1,468.6	2,521.4	815.6	10,199.9
1976	477.4	2,290.9	947.2	1,544.9	1,661.3	2,934.6	947.1	11,849.1
1977	514.8	2,549.9	1,116.4	1,709.9	1,782.8	3,298.9	1,041.2	13,268.9
1978	573.5	2,845.6	1,147.1	1,818.8	1,900.3	3,547.9	1,147.6	14,373.9
1979	652.7	3,248.7	1,301.9	2,053.5	2,172.8	4,019.1	1,249.4	16,376.9
1980	756.8	3,656.2	1,640.0	2,367.2	2,582.4	4,741.5	1,382.5	19,084.7
1981	701.5	3,955.7	1,998.5	2,728.8	2,989.6	5,606.2	1,568.5	21,779.5
1982	646.2	3,922.8	1,723.5	3,016.2	2,967.8	6,327.3	1,841.8	22,845.7
1983	810.1	4,162.3	1,670.5	3,077.5	2,934.3	6,413.5	1,920.7	23,416.0

[1]Includes logging and forestry services but excludes forestry-based manufacturing, which is included in the Manufacturing estimates.
SOURCE: Statistics Canada, 72-005

TABLE 5

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA
(dollars)

Year	Forestry[1]	Mining	Manufacturing	Construction	Trade	Services	Industrial Composite
1973	225.06	227.00	193.27	246.59	148.09	119.17	178.29
1974	247.48	262.28	217.70	282.75	167.14	132.75	200.55
1975	278.13	297.51	252.77	344.41	190.08	149.38	229.97
1976	327.38	330.66	288.34	378.23	212.20	169.32	259.52
1977	350.11	359.60	314.65	424.69	231.00	182.09	284.13
1978	382.21	383.41	339.66	476.66	236.08	189.21	301.26
1979	416.70	426.60	369.52	515.94	256.46	202.50	327.14
1980	479.70	484.36	411.90	546.96	285.31	225.15	363.51
1981	539.22	564.92	458.52	625.30	316.43	252.81	407.03
1982	589.87	616.34	510.82	661.14	342.87	278.97	443.31
1983[2]	595.00	647.38	523.78	574.36	323.40	343.66	425.20

[1] Includes logging and forestry services but excludes forestry-based manufacturing, which is included in the Manufacturing estimates.
[2] 1983 average values are based on a revised survey frame and modified industry definitions and are not strictly comparable to pre-1983 values.
SOURCE: Statistics Canada. 72-002

TABLE 6

VALUE OF EXPORTS THROUGH BRITISH COLUMBIA CUSTOMS PORTS[1]
(millions of dollars)

Year	United States	Japan	United Kingdom	Countries	Other Total
1973	1,685.2	1,508.0	301.6	1,158.0	4,652.8
1974	2,293.0	1,905.6	313.8	1,715.6	6,228.0
1975	2,710.8	1,770.2	261.6	1,615.9	6,358.5
1976	3,097.2	2,029.4	350.2	1,960.3	7,437.1
1977	3,556.0	2,127.2	350.9	2,257.3	8,291.4
1978	4,278.2	2,503.8	340.1	2,642.5	9,764.6
1979	5,279.9	3,393.6	475.0	3,573.7	12,722.2
1980	5,752.2	3,618.1	551.2	5,044.7	14,966.3
1981	6,122.8	3,790.7	448.3	2,824.8	13,186.6
1982	6,305.5	3,739.3	428.1	5,223.2	15,696.1
1983	6,248.6	3,902.7	398.0	5,141.9	15,691.2

[1] Includes all products exported irrespective of province of origin
SOURCE: Ministry of Industry and Small Business Development from unpublished Statistics Canada tabulations

TABLE 7

VALUE OF IMPORTS THROUGH BRITISH COLUMBIA CUSTOMS PORTS[1]
(millions of dollars)

Year	United States	Japan	United Kingdom	Other Countries	Total
1973	1,126.4	446.9	65.2	382.6	2,021.1
1974	1,589.3	681.3	66.7	537.8	2,875.1
1975	1,473.2	488.0	74.1	553.2	2,588.5
1976	1,633.9	714.9	73.8	634.1	3,056.7
1977	1,760.9	887.7	86.9	791.7	3,527.2
1978	2,188.2	1,229.1	105.9	968.4	4,491.6
1979	3,070.5	1,070.8	125.8	1,279.7	5,546.7
1980	3,219.6	1,615.5	120.5	1,344.1	6,299.9
1981	3,770.3	2,439.6	124.6	1,619.0	7,953.5
1982	2,797.5	1,995.8	82.2	1,380.9	6,256.4
1983	2,772.3	2,167.8	76.5	1,433.5	6,450.1

[1] Irrespective of province of destination

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, 65-006, and unpublished tabulations

TABLE 8

ESTIMATED VALUE OF EXPORTS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA PRODUCTS THROUGH ALL CANADIAN CUSTOMS PORTS[1]
(millions of dollars)

Year	United States	Japan	United Kingdom	Other[2] E.E.C.	Other Countries	Total
1973	2,009.4	924.5	325.8	295.4	265.8	3,820.9
1974	1,921.2	1,053.9	325.5	454.4	422.2	4,177.2
1975	1,886.3	863.0	264.3	457.2	401.5	3,872.3
1976	2,670.2	1,040.4	351.4	629.6	578.0	5,269.6
1977	3,423.7	1,225.4	359.8	647.5	651.3	6,307.7
1978	4,202.1	1,559.2	352.0	711.6	733.1	7,558.0
1979	4,914.0	2,043.7	499.1	1,054.8	1,001.3	9,512.9
1980	4,152.6	2,181.9	625.9	1,348.1	1,345.3	9,653.8
1981	4,054.6	2,112.3	554.0	1,154.5	1,277.3	9,152.7
1982	3,871.1	2,131.6	446.1	976.0	1,330.8	8,755.6

[1] Estimates based on Statistics Canada province of lading statistics and other adjusted data.

[2] E.E.C. — European Economic Community (European Common Market) includes United Kingdom, Ireland, Denmark, Belgium, Luxembourg, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Netherlands. Greece included in 1981 and 1982.

SOURCE: Ministry of Industry and Small Business Development

TABLE 9

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, VANCOUVER

(1981 = 100)

Year	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and Personal Care	All Items	Per Cent Change
1973	43.6	48.6	55.3	43.2	49.6	47.3	7.3
1974	51.8	53.5	61.0	46.3	54.2	52.8	11.6
1975	58.6	59.4	64.5	51.4	60.4	58.6	11.0
1976	61.0	66.7	68.6	60.5	66.0	64.3	9.7
1977	64.7	73.3	72.4	64.0	70.5	68.9	7.2
1978	73.0	78.0	76.0	67.3	74.5	74.3	7.8
1979	81.6	81.6	82.3	73.4	81.0	80.0	7.7
1980	90.1	86.7	92.4	82.2	89.7	87.5	9.4
1981	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	14.3
1982	108.2	111.7	107.5	112.2	110.8	110.5	10.5
1983	112.8	117.5	111.9	118.7	118.2	116.6	5.5

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, 62-010

TABLE 10

SELECTED PRICE INDEXES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

(1971 = 100)

	INDUSTRY SELLING PRICE INDEXES FOR SELECTED COMMODITIES					INPUT PRICE INDEXES FOR CONSTRUCTION	
Year	Hemlock Lumber	Spruce Lumber –B.C. Interior	Spruce & Pine Plywood	Newsprint for Export	Bleached Pulp for Export	Residential	Non-Residential
1973	173.7	166.1	137.1	108.3	117.4	121.3	114.8
1974	161.7	131.2	138.3	134.7	189.8	132.4	134.7
1975	158.8	125.5	150.2	180.3	243.2	142.0	150.7
1976	173.5	152.6	167.2	180.3	233.2	157.9	165.3
1977	204.0	182.3	170.1	200.4	237.3	175.0	177.5
1978	239.2	238.6	212.6	228.2	216.7	192.3	190.6
1979	315.3	270.8	222.6	258.3	285.7	211.1	211.4
1980	289.1	206.8	219.8	288.5	348.3	219.5	231.0
1981	251.5	187.4	257.8	332.2	367.1	244.2	254.1
1982	247.1	164.7	201.8	356.2	344.9	257.3	278.7
1983	269.1	216.2	244.1	319.0	296.5	279.4	296.3

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, 62-007, 62-011

TABLE 11

LOG PRODUCTION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA
(millions of cubic metres)

Year	Coast	Interior	Province
1973	32.73	37.41	70.14
1974	27.86	32.22	60.08
1975	21.35	28.71	50.06
1976	32.20	37.32	69.52
1977	28.57	41.40	69.97
1978	32.34	42.82	75.15
1979	30.57	45.63	76.19
1980	30.71	43.94	74.65
1981	22.45	37.03	59.49
1982	21.35	34.88	56.23
1983	26.85	44.60	71.44

SOURCE: Ministry of Forests, as indicated by timber scaled

TABLE 12

LUMBER AND PLYWOOD PRODUCTION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA
(thousands of cubic metres)

	LUMBER			PLYWOOD
Year	Coast	Interior	Province	Softwood
1973	10,387	14,210	24,597	1,944
1974	8,030	12,598	20,629	1,621
1975	5,901	11,668	17,569	1,580
1976	9,409	15,665	25,075	1,939
1977	10,614	17,764	28,378	2,074
1978	11,316	18,254	29,570	2,221
1979	10,990	19,369	30,357	2,056
1980	10,022	18,186	28,207	1,916
1981	8,145	16,402	24,547	1,702
1982	7,084	16,383	23,467	1,430
1983	9,768	21,009	30,777	1,763

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, 35-001, 35-003 and 35-204

TABLE 13

PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA
(thousands of metric tonnes)

Year	Wood Pulp[1]	Paper[2]
1973	5,337	2,028
1974	5,268	1,951
1975	3,998	1,477
1976	5,320	1,977
1977	4,831	1,952
1978	5,426	2,137
1979	5,523	2,154
1980	5,783	2,147
1981	4,995	1,926
1982	4,759	1,905
1983	5,572	2,158

[1] Includes pulp for export and for use in B.C. paper production.

[2] Includes newsprint, other paper and paperboard

SOURCE: 1973 to 1981, Statistics Canada, 36-204 1982 and 1983, Canadian Pulp and Paper Association

TABLE 14

VALUE OF MINERAL PRODUCTION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA
(millions of dollars)

Year	Copper	Zinc	Molyb-denum	Coal	Crude Oil	Natural Gas to Pipeline	Others	Total
1973	582.8	62.6	51.9	88.0	68.3	54.8	201.0	1,109.4
1974	541.6	59.6	60.8	154.6	103.3	128.0	216.3	1,264.2
1975	331.7	80.6	71.2	317.1	94.2	214.7	254.5	1,364.1
1976	379.0	65.5	94.1	298.7	116.6	288.0	278.4	1,520.3
1977	384.7	61.3	142.1	328.8	132.9	396.6	341.8	1,788.2
1978	431.7	52.0	157.7	381.9	145.0	401.4	392.4	1,972.1
1979	656.4	61.9	321.2	439.3	168.9	699.5	602.3	2,949.5
1980	670.6	49.4	288.9	461.5	189.6	612.5	804.5	3,077.0
1981	611.3	67.0	198.2	554.3	236.2	616.8	724.9	3,008.7
1982	495.0	63.6	155.0	566.9	333.9	542.7	640.0	2,797.1
1983	548.7	89.3	91.9	560.7	402.3	448.6	718.0	2,859.6

SOURCE: Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources

TABLE 15

DISTRIBUTION OF BRITISH COLUMBIA NATURAL GAS AND CRUDE OIL

Year	Crude Oil			Natural Gas		
	British Columbia[1]	Deliveries to Export	Total Deliveries	British Columbia[2]	Deliveries to Exports[3]	Total Deliveries[3]
	(thousands of cubic metres)			(millions of cubic metres)		
1973	3,663.8	129.9	3,793.7	4,320.3	7,386.1	11,706.4
1974	3,145.0	85.1	3,230.1	3,716.8	6,562.7	10,279.5
1975	2,555.3	85.8	2,641.1	4,238.8	6,010.7	10,249.5
1976	2,828.5	68.9	2,897.4	3,977.0	6,041.1	10,018.1
1977	2,473.6	83.0	2,556.6	3,956.6	6,502.6	10,459.2
1978	2,226.2	60.6	2,286.8	4,043.7	5,882.1	9,925.8
1979	2,297.0	220.5	2,517.5	4,360.7	6,713.9	11,074.6
1980	2,463.9	98.4	2,562.3	4,518.6	4,376.3	8,894.9
1981	3,142.7	35.8	3,178.5	4,327.7	3,805.1	8,132.8
1982	2,751.1	15.2	2,766.3	4,695.1	2,608.4	7,303.5
1983*	2,596.8	nil	2,596.8	4,609.1	2,406.9	7,016.0

[1] Receipts at B.C. refineries of B.C. crude.
[2] Delivered to B.C. distributors
[3] Includes gas originating in NWT
* Preliminary
SOURCE: Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources

TABLE 16

TOTAL SALES OF MOTOR GASOLINE IN BRITISH COLUMBIA
(millions of litres)

Year	Premium	Regular		Sales
		Leaded	Unleaded	
1973				3,331.3
1974				3,563.6
1975				3,589.2
1976				3,645.2
1977				3,800.4
1978				4,036.5
1979				4,205.4
1980				4,409.5
1981	299.1	3,079.2	1,002.8	4,381.2
1982	322.3	2,774.9	937.6	4,034.8
1983	300.6	2,581.5	914.0	3,796.2

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, 45-004

TABLE 17
SUPPLY AND DISPOSAL OF ELECTRIC ENERGY IN BRITISH COLUMBIA
(gigawatt hours[1])

Year	SUPPLY					DISPOSAL	
	Net Generation			Receipts From Other Provinces and Imports	Total B.C. Supply	Delivered to Other Provinces and Exports	Total B.C. Demand
	Hydro	Thermal	Total				
1973	32,843	4,884	37,727	713	38,440	4,848	33,591
1974	34,367	1,889	36,256	709	36,965	2,977	33,988
1975	31,028	3,514	34,542	1,301	35,843	3,154	32,689
1976	36,986	1,974	38,961	1,200	40,161	3,305	36,856
1977	41,241	1,945	43,185	1,007	44,192	5,749	38,444
1978	40,615	1,898	42,513	1,522	44,035	3,933	40,102
1979	40,928	2,245	43,173	1,737	44,910	3,656	41,254
1980	40,860	2,474	43,334	2,823	46,157	3,454	42,702
1981	49,408	1,600	51,008	1,158	52,166	8,987	43,180
1982	46,127	2,111	48,238	2,308	50,545	6,615	43,931
1983	44,911	2,367	47,279	2,445	49,724	4,975	44,749

[1]Gigawatt hour = 1 million kilowatt hours.
SOURCE: Statistics Canada, 57-001, 57-202

TABLE 18
WHOLESALE AND LANDED VALUE OF FISH PRODUCTS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA
(millions of dollars)

Year	WHOLESALE MARKETED VALUE					LANDED VALUE[1]
	Salmon	Halibut	Herring	Other	Total[1]	
1973	221.6	9.6	34.6	15.8	281.6	127.1
1974	165.8	6.3	29.9	17.8	219.8	100.3
1975	99.7	9.8	34.9	19.5	163.9	76.6
1976	187.0	15.3	65.5	26.8	294.6	138.8
1977	227.8	9.8	90.1	32.3	359.9	165.0
1978	304.0	12.8	155.0	38.8	510.7	243.7
1979	289.6	17.7	201.9	53.9	563.2	330.0
1980	289.1	10.0	48.2	54.9	402.2	180.5
1981	373.7	10.5	82.5	57.1	523.8	232.4
1982	315.3	5.5	86.4	53.9	461.2	234.4

[1]Excludes halibut and tuna landings by British Columbia fishermen at United States ports and hake sold to foreign processors.
SOURCE: Ministry of Environment, Marine Resources Branch

TABLE 19

FARM CASH RECEIPTS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA
(millions of dollars)

Year	CROPS		LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS				TOTAL FARM CASH RECEIPTS
	Fruits & Vegetables Including Potatoes	Grain and Other Crops	Dairy Products	Poultry & Eggs	Other Livestock & Products	Other	
1973	76.4	39.5	68.7	71.1	83.8	8.2	347.8
1974	77.4	55.8	92.2	79.7	80.2	23.4	408.6
1975	73.1	54.2	102.9	72.0	92.1	28.7	423.0
1976	80.2	62.3	107.7	84.4	96.1	50.4	481.1
1977	98.6	72.9	116.5	85.4	95.6	47.2	516.2
1978	123.3	80.4	125.1	94.8	129.6	29.6	582.8
1979	126.1	96.8	145.6	116.0	154.4	13.4	652.3
1980	139.2	121.5	174.2	119.9	179.3	15.6	749.7
1981	156.8	156.2	195.7	142.9	178.1	47.5	877.2
1982	189.9	128.7	217.2	136.1	205.2	68.1	945.2
1983	176.0	114.9	217.1	137.0	208.9	44.9	898.8

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, 21-202

TABLE 20

PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Year	MANUFACTURING ACTIVITY				TOTAL ACTIVITY	
	Establishments	Materials and Supplies Used	Value Added	Value of Shipments	Salaries & Wages	Total Employees
	(number)	(millions of dollars)				(thousands)
1973	3,288	3,466.6	2,927.3	6,387.1	1,478.7	145.9
1974	3,309	4,013.3	3,300.3	7,411.1	1,698.6	144.0
1975	3,131	3,884.0	3,284.7	7,326.5	1,804.1	137.1
1976	3,025	4,773.1	4,007.0	8,857.5	2,172.9	141.0
1977	2,899	5,356.7	4,498.9	10,058.5	2,407.4	142.1
1978	3,478	6,538.7	5,432.1	12,222.9	2,776.5	153.5
1979	3,822	8,136.8	6,331.3	14,627.8	3,163.5	159.2
1980	3,875	9,031.9	6,566.6	15,893.1	3,556.4	160.0
1981	3,874	9,827.4	6,642.7	16,798.3	3,880.6	159.1

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, 31-203

TABLE 21

MANUFACTURING SHIPMENTS FOR SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA
(millions of dollars)

Year	Wood	Paper and Allied	Food and Beverages	Petroleum and Coal Products	Primary Metals	Metal Fabricating	Total
1973	2,288	1,069	997	276	266	304	6,394
1974	2,070	1,551	1,166	406	365	413	7,411
1975	1,811	1,476	1,204	542	367	399	7,326
1976	2,643	1,856	1,297	604	414	405	8,856
1977	3,261	1,790	1,520	749	530	442	10,060
1978	4,142	2,061	1,784	878	624	554	12,235
1979	4,841	2,537	2,064	1,069	703	683	14,631
1980	4,523	3,084	2,172	1,312	913	837	15,896
1981	4,143	2,898	2,477	1,858	886	944	16,812
1982	3,559	2,737	2,489	2,120	691	728	15,445
1983	4,820	2,796	2,548	2,162	775	750	16,867

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, 31-001

TABLE 22

CAPITAL AND REPAIR EXPENDITURES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA
(millions of dollars)

Year	Construction	Machinery and Equipment	Total
1973	2,678.8	1,827.5	4,506.3
1974	3,225.8	2,174.9	5,400.7
1975	3,540.0	2,283.6	5,823.6
1976	4,260.5	2,546.1	6,806.6
1977	4,492.7	2,930.0	7,422.7
1978	4,933.0	3,325.4	8,258.4
1979	5,634.1	4,036.0	9,670.1
1980	7,239.9	4,942.5	12,182.4
1981	9,084.4	5,796.9	14,881.3
1982	7,673.4	5,373.5	13,046.9
1983[1]	7,742.4	4,597.8	12,340.2
1984[2]	7,160.9	4,828.1	11,989.0

[1] Preliminary
[2] Intentions
SOURCE: Statistics Canada, 61-205

TABLE 23

CAPITAL AND REPAIR EXPENDITURES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA BY SECTOR
(millions of dollars)

Year	Primary Industries & Construction	Manufac-turing	Utilities	Trade, Finance & Commercial	Institutions and Government	Housing	Total
1973	604.8	628.0	1,132.5	499.9	631.7	1,009.4	4,506.3
1974	775.8	761.7	1,348.8	531.2	808.7	1,174.5	5,400.7
1975	754.1	723.5	1,532.8	640.2	919.2	1,253.8	5,823.6
1976	1,016.3	839.1	1,524.7	659.7	1,002.3	1,764.5	6,806.6
1977	1,190.1	1,023.4	1,623.1	739.4	1,132.9	1,713.8	7,422.7
1978	1,375.8	1,145.8	1,869.7	928.8	1,158.8	1,779.5	8,258.4
1979	1,860.9	1,430.3	2,155.1	1,180.6	1,174.1	1,869.1	9,670.1
1980	2,639.0	1,977.4	2,293.9	1,387.2	1,413.3	2,471.6	12,182.4
1981	2,622.3	2,501.5	2,916.2	1,743.5	1,632.6	3,465.2	14,881.3
1982	2,363.4	1,736.5	3,564.1	1,389.3	1,575.1	2,418.5	13,046.9
1983[1]	2,335.2	1,189.1	3,447.1	1,349.6	1,594.8	2,424.4	12,340.2
1984[2]	1,950.2	1,327.1	2,957.6	1,588.4	1,527.8	2,637.9	11,989.0

[1] Preliminary
[2] Intentions
SOURCE: Statistics Canada, 61-205

TABLE 24

DWELLING STARTS BY TYPE IN BRITISH COLUMBIA
(numbers of dwellings)

Year	Single Detached	Two-Family	Row	Apartment and Other	Total
1973	21,313	901	1,501	13,912	37,627
1974	18,254	1,050	1,740	10,376	31,420
1975	18,616	1,565	3,300	10,671	34,152
1976	20,247	1,723	3,263	12,494	37,727
1977	15,501	1,535	3,124	12,198	32,358
1978	18,195	1,374	2,687	6,362	28,618
1979	17,792	780	1,993	6,780	27,345
1980	22,600	989	2,243	11,714	37,546
1981	19,193	1,245	4,741	16,406	41,585
1982	7,350	611	2,978	8,868	19,807
1983	15,137	445	1,966	5,059	22,607

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, 64-002

TABLE 25

VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN BRITISH COLUMBIA
(millions of dollars)

Year	Residential	Non-Residential	Total
1973	732.1	494.4	1,226.5
1974	762.6	497.2	1,259.8
1975	971.4	568.4	1,539.8
1976	1,115.3	690.5	1,805.8
1977	1,050.0	701.3	1,751.3
1978	957.6	697.7	1,655.3
1979	1,206.7	927.5	2,134.2
1980	1,744.4	1,206.6	2,951.0
1981	2,220.5	1,335.2	3,555.8
1982	1,134.9	1,026.1	2,161.0
1983	1,462.8	775.5	2,238.3

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, 64-203, 64-001

TABLE 26

INTERNATIONAL AND DOMESTIC SHIPPING IN BRITISH COLUMBIA
(thousands of metric tonnes)

Year	INTERNATIONAL SHIPPING		DOMESTIC SHIPPING	
	Loaded	Unloaded	Loaded	Unloaded
1973	34,919	4,571	13,532	13,501
1974	32,593	5,058	12,355	11,448
1975	31,228	4,026	9,715	9,532
1976	33,376	4,240	11,098	11,004
1977	36,720	4,322	12,007	11,855
1978	39,884	4,693	16,384	16,084
1979	41,088	4,187	31,049[1]	30,925[1]
1980	51,482	7,296	33,838	33,390
1981	51,696	6,144	29,236	29,161
1982	N/A	N/A	23,412	23,366

[1] Not comparable with previous years due to revised survey methodology.
N/A — Not yet available
SOURCE: Statistics Canada, 54-004 and 54-005

TABLE 27

MOTOR VEHICLE LICENCES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA
(thousands)

Licence Year	Passenger Vehicles	Commercial Vehicles	Total Vehicles[1]
1974	879.8	270.1	1,149.9
1975	884.2	283.2	1,167.4
1976	911.6	308.5	1,220.1
1977	989.1	353.7	1,342.8
1978	1,060.3	392.3	1,452.7
1979	1,125.7	427.4	1,553.0
1980	1,181.1	449.2	1,630.4
1981	1,145.4	427.2	1,572.5
1982	1,159.6	436.4	1,596.0
1983	1,189.5	448.4	1,637.9

[1] Excludes motorcycles and trailers.

SOURCE: Ministry of Transportation and Highways

TABLE 28

UNITED STATES AUTOMOBILES ENTERING BRITISH COLUMBIA
(thousands)

Year	Enter and Depart on Same Day	Stay One or More Nights	Total
1973	557.5	545.8	1,103.3
1974	553.8	542.4	1,096.3
1975	549.7	505.3	1,055.0
1976	518.1	470.2	988.2
1977	549.4	471.8	1,021.2
1978	565.4	496.9	1,062.3
1979	613.4	460.0	1,073.4
1980	765.6	460.2	1,225.8
1981	717.3	459.7	1,177.0
1982	645.8	439.6	1,085.4
1983	688.7	490.0	1,178.7

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, 66-001

TABLE 29

RETAIL SALES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA
(millions of dollars)

Year	Chain Stores	Independent Stores	All Stores
1973	2,096.7	2,549.2	4,645.8
1974	2,489.3	2,942.2	5,431.5
1975	2,777.5	3,160.3	5,937.8
1976	2,948.4	3,726.4	6,674.8
1977	3,230.1	4,053.7	7,283.8
1978	3,621.9	4,604.7	8,226.5
1979	4,137.9	5,056.7	9,194.6
1980	4,570.9	6,001.2	10,572.0
1981	5,216.2	6,783.6	11,999.8
1982	5,404.6	6,361.6	11,766.2
1983	5,596.4	6,511.7	12,108.1

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, 63-005

TABLE 30

PERSONAL INCOME IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Year	PERSONAL INCOME	PERSONAL INCOME PER PERSON
	Millions of Dollars	Dollars
1973	11,331	4,922
1974	13,687	5,761
1975	15,787	6,489
1976	18,098	7,336
1977	20,280	8,112
1978	22,806	8,972
1979	25,974	10,032
1980	30,145	11,307
1981	35,218	12,835
1982	38,534	13,811

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, 13-201

TABLE 31

CHEQUES CASHED AGAINST INDIVIDUAL ACCOUNTS AT CLEARING-HOUSE CENTRES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA
(billions of dollars)

Year	Vancouver	Victoria	Total
1973	89.3	12.7	102.0
1974	113.3	20.2	133.4
1975	133.1	30.9	164.0
1976	161.4	32.8	194.3
1977	172.0	35.8	207.9
1978	190.9	42.5	233.4
1979	228.7	58.2	286.9
1980	305.0	77.8	382.8
1981	388.3	131.1	519.4
1982	324.4	163.7	488.1
1983	335.4	188.2	523.6

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, 61-001

TABLE 32

POPULATION OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
(thousands)

Year	Population[1]	Per Cent Change
1973	2,302.4	2.72
1974	2,375.7	3.18
1975	2,433.2	2.42
1976[2]	2,466.6	1.37
1977	2,499.4	1.33
1978	2,542.3	1.72
1979	2,589.4	1.85
1980	2,666.0	2.96
1981[2]	2,744.2	2.93
1982	2,790.1	1.67
1983	2,823.9	1.21

[1] As of June 1st
[2] Census Years
SOURCE: Statistics Canada, 91-201

TABLE 33

BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Year	BIRTHS		DEATHS		MARRIAGES
	Number	Per Thousand People	Number	Per Thousand People	Number
1973	34,352	14.9	18,095	7.9	21,303
1974	35,450	14.9	19,177	8.1	21,734
1975	36,281	14.9	19,151	7.9	21,824
1976	35,848	14.5	18,788	7.6	21,536
1977	36,691	14.7	18,596	7.4	21,156
1978	37,231	14.6	19,058	7.5	21,388
1979	38,432	14.8	19,204	7.4	22,087
1980	40,104	15.0	19,371	7.3	23,830
1981	41,474	15.1	19,857	7.2	24,699
1982	43,035	15.4	20,759	7.4	23,854
1983	42,980	15.2	19,660	7.0	23,514

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, 84-001 for 1973 to 1981
Ministry of Health, Vital Statistics Branch for 1982 and 1983

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